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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/805,801	03/13/2001	Mary Collins	GNN-016	2860

959 7590 10/10/2002

LAHIVE & COCKFIELD
28 STATE STREET
BOSTON, MA 02109

EXAMINER

GAMBEL, PHILLIP

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
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1644

DATE MAILED: 10/10/2002

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary

Application No.	Applicant(s)	
09/805801	COLINS	
Examiner	Art Unit	
GIMBEL	1644	

- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address -
Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
- Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 7/19/01
- 2a) ☐ This action is FINAL. 2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-5 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-5 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
- 11) ☐ The proposed drawing correction filed on _____ is: a) ☐ approved b) ☐ disapproved by the Examiner.
If approved, corrected drawings are required in reply to this Office action.
- 12) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 119 and 120

- 13) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.
- 14) ☒ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(e) (to a provisional application).
a) ☐ The translation of the foreign language provisional application has been received.
- 15) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 120 and/or 121.

Attachment(s)

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☒ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449) Paper No(s) 5
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s) _____
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
- 6) ☐ Other:

OK FOR NO
7

DETAILED ACTION

1. Applicant's election of the species (c) anti-B7-1 and anti-B7-2 antibodies in Paper No. 7, filed 7/19/02, is acknowledged.

Claims 1-5 are pending and being acted upon as they read on the election species

2. The application is required to be reviewed and all spelling, TRADEMARKS, and like errors corrected.

Trademarks should be capitalized or accompanied by the TM or ® symbol wherever they appear and be accompanied by the generic terminology. Although the use of trademarks is permissible in patent applications, the proprietary nature of the trademarks should be respected and every effort made to prevent their use in any manner which might adversely affect their validity as trademarks.

Appropriate corrections are required

3. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless --

(e) the invention was described in-

(1) an application for patent, published under section 122(b), by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent, except that an international application filed under the treaty defined in section 351(a) shall have the effect under this subsection of a national application published under section 122(b) only if the international application designating the United States was published under Article 21(2)(a) of such treaty in the English language; or

(2) a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent, except that a patent shall not be deemed filed in the United States for the purposes of this subsection based on the filing of an international application filed under the treaty defined in section 351(a).

4. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

This application currently names joint inventors. In considering patentability of the claims under 35 U.S.C. 103(a), the examiner presumes that the subject matter of the various claims was commonly owned at the time any inventions covered therein were made absent any evidence to the contrary. Applicant is advised of the obligation under 37 CFR 1.56 to point out the inventor and invention dates of each claim that was not commonly owned at the time a later invention was made in order for the examiner to consider the applicability of 35 U.S.C. 103(c) and potential 35 U.S.C. 102(f) or (g) prior art under 35 U.S.C. 103(a).

5. Claims 1-5 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 102(e) as being anticipated by Sayegh et al. (U.S. Patent No. 6,280,957 (see entire document)).

Sayegh et al. teach methods of transplanting grafts, including intestines (see columns 3-4, overlapping paragraph), with blockers of the CD28-B7 interactions, including anti-B7-1 and/or anti-B7-2 antibodies (see column 1, lines 55-61; column 3, lines 45-48) and immunosuppressive agents capable of inactivating T cells, including rapamycin (see column 4, paragraph 2). Applicant is reminded that no more of the reference is required than that it sets forth the substance of the invention. The claimed functional limitations would be inherent properties of the referenced methods to transplant intestines with combination therapies, including the use of anti-B7-1 and anti-B7-2 antibodies and rapamycin.

It does not appear that the claim language or limitations result in a manipulative difference in the method steps when compared to the prior art disclosure. It is noted that the claimed methods recite "comprising" which leaves the claim open for the inclusion of unspecified ingredients even in major amounts. See MPEP 2111.03.

6. Claims 1-5 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over de Boer et al. (U.S. Patent No. 5,869,050; 1449) in view of Lenschow et al. (Transplantation 60: 1171-1178, 1995; 1449) Tarumi et al. (Transplantation 67: 520-525, 1999) AND/OR Newell et al. (J. Immunol. 163: 2358-2362, 1999).

De Boer et al. teach the use of B7-specific antibodies to inhibit transplant rejection, including combination therapy with known immunosuppressives such as rapamycin (see columns 6-7, Immunosuppressive Agents; Claims 6, 13) (see entire document, including Summary of the Invention, Detailed Description of the Invention and Claims).

De Boer et al. differs from the claimed methods by not explicitly disclosing the combination of B7-1- and B7-2-specific antibodies per se.

Lenschow et al. teach the inhibition of transplant rejection with both B7-1-specific and B7-2-specific antibodies and that maximal inhibition of allogeneic responses was observed with the combination of both B7-1-specific and B7-2-specific antibodies (see entire document, including Abstract, Results and Discussion). It is noted that Lenschow et al. observed while anti-B7-1 antibody therapy had little effect of graft prolongation, a combination of anti-B7-1/anti-B7-2 antibodies significantly prolonged graft survival (see Abstract, Results and Discussion).

De Boer et al. differs from the claimed methods by not disclosing transplanting intestines per se.

Tarumi et al. teach the use of CTLA4Ig which inhibits the CD28:CTLA4-B7 pathway to induce the long-term acceptance of small bowel allografts (see entire document).

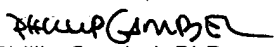
Newell et al. also teach the use of CTLA4Ig which blocks the CD28/B7 pathway, resulting in the prevention of intestinal allografts (see entire document).

Given that CTLA4Ig blocks both B7-1- and B7-2-mediated responses and given that the combination of anti-B7-1 and anti-B7-2 antibodies achieve significant inhibition of allogeneic responses and graft rejection; one of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to combine both B7-1-specific and B7-2-specific antibodies to inhibit transplant rejection, including intestinal transplant rejection. Given the teachings of de Boer et al, Lenschow et al., Tarumi et al. and Newell et al., the ordinary artisan would have an expectation of success in prolonging intestinal graft survival by blocking both B7-1- and B7-2-mediated interactions. From the teachings of the references, it was apparent that one of ordinary skill in the art would have had a reasonable expectation of success in producing the claimed invention. Therefore, the invention as a whole was prima facie obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made, as evidenced by the references, especially in the absence of evidence to the contrary.

7. No claim is allowed.

8. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Phillip Gambel whose telephone number is (703) 308-3997. The examiner can normally be reached Monday through Thursday from 7:30 am to 6:00 pm. A message may be left on the examiner's voice mail service. If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Christina Chan can be reached on (703) 308-3973. Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application should be directed to the Technology Center 1600 receptionist whose telephone number is (703) 308-0196.

Papers related to this application may be submitted to Technology Center 1600 by facsimile transmission. Papers should be faxed to Technology Center 1600 via the PTO Fax Center located in Crystal Mall 1. The faxing of such papers must conform with the notice published in the Official Gazette, 1096 OG 30 (November 15, 1989). The CM1 Fax Center telephone number is (703) 305-3014.


Phillip Gambel, PhD.
Primary Examiner
Technology Center 1600
October 9, 2002